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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
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LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Though the death rate is four or five more to the thousand in cities than in the country, the marked difference between the rates in different cities indicates that improved plumbing and other sanitary precautions have modified the evils of over crowding.

The New York Sun says that since the government of the United States was established there have been only three presidents who failed to invite to the cabinet a citizen of New York. These were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Zachary Taylor, and in two out of the three cases the vice president at the time was a New Yorker.

Prince Bismarck is deeply interested in the promotion of civilization in Africa. In this behalf he has secured the aid of all European governments except Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade. This action was mainly taken to protect German colonists at Zanzibar. The blockade which Bismarck proposes to establish will make it hard for the Arab slave traders to dispose of their unhappy victims, after they have procured them in the interior of the continent.

New Orleans ladies are contemplating the organization of a committee of 100 of their sex whose duty it will be to look, in a large and practical way, after the interests of women, as to how they are treated in stores, asylums, prisons, station-houses, etc. They have no desire to be "antagonistic to necessary business methods," but to organize themselves into a force that will command respect and be of service to the weak and unprotected. They hope in time to make it a State league.

Some idea may be had of the magnitude of the London and Northwestern system of railroad in England from the fact that it has a working capital of 522,000,000; that its annual revenue is $52,000,000; that it carries annually 57,000,000 passengers and 35,000,000 tons of freight, and that it employs 60,000 people. The Pennsylvania system of this country carried last year 35,785,769 passengers and 50,033 296 tons of freight. While the London and Northwestern has a larger income than any railroad in America, it operates only 2555 miles of road.

Speaking of the fuel question, as connected with railroads, the Railway Age says the Southern Pacific Company is the only big railroading organization in this country which has not a single coal train on its lines. Coal costs the Southern Pacific from $8 to $10 per ton, while the cost to Eastern roads is only from $1 to $2. It expended a million and a half dollars more last year for fuel than did the large Santa Fe system. It has tried using petroleum, but returned to coal, which it obtains from Australia, England and British Columbia.

Advertisements, no whit less than the stage, "hold the mirror up to nature." It would be impossible to describe or comment upon the social life of a modern epoch, accurately or intelligently, without a study of the advertising columns of the journals of that epoch. Those who undertake such a study for the purpose of having something to say about advertising are soon forcibly struck with the strong and penetrating light that advertisements throw upon contemporary life, "itemizing," as Addison puts it, "the news of the little world."

The New York Observer says: "If there is any class of public institutions in the country that, more than any other, ought to be beyond the reach of factional influence, of ignorant, vacillating and demagogic whims and schemes, it is our jails, prisons and penitentiaries. The direction and general management of these institutions demand the best thought and effort of the best men of our time. Too often have they received quite the reverse of this. There is no problem before the world today more serious than that of the proper treatment of criminals. It is a problem of vital concern to the welfare of our religious, social and political institutions. To dally with it, to treat it from the standpoint of ignorance and selfishness as we have been doing, is to invite upon the country an increasing burden of evils and miseries, the ultimate consequences of which can only be dimly and darkly outlined."

The Baltimore American declares that tree culture requires that the owner of land should look not only a year, but 20 years ahead; in fact, he should look beyond his own immediate interests to those of the persons who are to be his successors. It would be difficult to educate some, if not a great many, up to this standpoint, and laws are necessary to give the proper impetus to the movement. Every state should pass statutes regulating the matter, or at least requiring the owners of land to plant a certain number of trees annually. It is for this purpose that the forestry associations were organized. They have undertaken a work of the first importance, and should receive thorough encouragement and support. The system of tree planting once established all over the country on a sound basis, will so clearly demonstrate its advantages that farmers and land owners will need no further prodding to induce them to consult their own interests and those of posterity.

So Much May Be Done.

There is much that may be done
While the glittering life sands ru
If ye be but earnest minded.
If ye go not weakly blinded
By gay Fashion's heartless folly,
Or a selfish melancholy,
By a momentary pleasure,
Or a love of ease and leisure;
Lured not by flitting beauty
From the narrow path of duty,
Much there is that may be done
By an earnest minded one.

There is much that may be done
By a gentle, loving one!
Her's sweet mercy's prayer to breathe:
Her's the manly brow to wreathe
In fadeless garlands from above,
Gemmed with the dew of heaven's love;
To soothe the care worn, troubled breast.
To guard the weary pilgrim's rest,
To close the eyes of age and youth,
To whisper of celestial truth,
Much—ah, much?—may e'er be done
By a gentle, loving one.

"MR. WASTE PAPER."

In a shabby little house, in a shabby little street, I call it a street simply out of compliment—it being in reality only an alley that had started out to be a street and finding itself too narrow by half had stopped at the end of two blocks and never gone any further—lived a shabby old man, called by his neighbors "Mr. Waste Paper," and by rude boys and girls of the neighborhood "Old Miser" and "Queer Eyes."

He bought and sold waste paper, and all the four rooms in his house—he was the only one in the street that occupied a whole house and was looked upon with great respect on that account—in fact, I think if he had only rented a room or two like the rest of the inhabitants he would have been "Waste Paper John," instead of "Mr. Waste Paper"—were almost filled with it.

One, indeed, the largest, was filled to the very ceiling, only a narrow pathway being left in the centre like a small valley between two steep mountains.

A deep drift like snow lay upon the floors of two of the other rooms, and hundreds of books from which the covers had departed forever, old magazines, used-up ledgers, torn hand-bills and circulars, were stacked along the walls and in the fourth room, where the old man ate and slept, all the furniture, with the exception of a tiny stove, a gridiron, a saucepan and a tea-kettle; was made of paper. Ottomans formed out of newspapers laid neatly one upon the other, a bed built of some twenty large bundles of coarse brown paper with an old "Webster's Unabridged" for a pillow; a table made by placing six big account books on the floor, six more on the top of them, and so on until enough had been used. All legless, of course, but serving Mr. Waste Paper as well as though they had any number of legs.

You never saw such a queer place in your life, and never heard such a continual rustling and crackling as the furniture kept up, and very likely you never met such a very odd old man.

One shoulder was a little higher and one leg a little shorter than the other, and he had one black eye and one blue one. And when he was good-natured he looked at you with the blue one, and when he was cross he looked at you with the black one, and I don't think there could ever have been two more expressive eyes in the whole world—one could look so cross and the other so kind.

Well, nobody in Sam street—that is what they called the ambitious alley, after old Sam Junkman, who built the first house there fifty years ago—knew anything about Mr. Waste Paper, except that he had lived in that four-roomed house for the last ten years, and that the only person that he was at all friendly with was Mrs. Dolf, the kid-glove cleaner, who lived next door, and who boiled the water for his tea on summer evenings, when he had no fire at home.

Mrs. Dolf's children, Amos and Cherry, liked the old man very well, for he used often to give them pretty pictures which he cut from the picture-papers which fell in his possession, and, more rarely, a penny or two; but the other Sam street children called him "old miser," because he gave them nothing, and because they heard their fathers and mothers say: "Waste Paper has a good sum of money in some bank or other, you may bet, for he's been buying and selling for ten years, and never had a day's sickness, and wearing the same old clothes, summer and winter, and not a chick or child, or a dog, or a cat to look after, and never asking anybody to have a drop of beer or a pipe of 'baccy. He's a reg'lar old miser, that's what he is."

But the old man paid no attention to the rude boys and girls, except to turn his black eye on them once in a while when they became too annoying, but passed his time when at home reading something from his stock in trade, or, with eyes half closed in deep thought about what no one but himself ever knew, when one bright, warm May day, he came slowly into his living-room from the street, carrying a heavy bag on his shoulder.

He placed the bag upon a paper ottoman, sat down on the paper bed beside the paper table, wiped his face with a handkerchief, and then opened the bag and tumbled the contents out upon the paper carpet.

He had bought them that morning of a school teacher who lived at the other end of the town, four miles away, and they consisted of soiled copy-books, old grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, readers, with as many dog's-ears as would have supplied several letter-dog families; old reports and old compositions, each of the latter rolled up neatly by itself and tied with a bit of pink ribbon.

As the old man took two or three of these compositions from the pile before him, he began to talk to himself, as people who live a lonely life are sometimes in the habit of doing: "All these long years," he said, "and I have never found anything of value. No wills, no bank notes, no trace of my lost family—nothing that people in my business are always finding in stories," and as he said this his black eye fell upon a name written in a child's straggling hand on the back of one of the papers he held—"Ruth Sands Morris," and underneath, in the teacher's writing, "Very good, indeed, for a little girl of ten."

The old man hastily untied the ribbon with trembling hands, and with a strange light breaking over his wrinkled face, unrolled the paper, turning his blue eye upon it, began to read. And this is what he read:

A STORY.

Some girls—most girls—well, anyhow a good many girls—do not like to write compositions. I do.

When I grow up I hope to be an author and write stories and perhaps pomes for all the great maggizines and papers, and some day may be a whole book.

My mama says my grandfather, the one I have never seen, was very fond of literaychure.

Literaychure means things that are made up out of people's heads and then printed. I do not mean all people's heads for hundreds and hundreds have not that kind of head, but smart people's heads.

He used to be always talking rimes and it is about him my story is to be. He was a very good man, but very funny. Not the funny to make folks laugh, but the other funny. He had one black eye and one blue one, and he was always falling into a referee. Referees are when you think so hard you do not know anything at all. Well, when my mamma was a little littler than me, her father—that is my grandfather, of course—went one day to see an old friend of his off to a foren country, and after he said good-by to his friend in the cabin, he went up on deck and fell into a awful ocreee and the ship carried him off too.

There was a dreadful time when he did not come home, and grandma shut up the bookstore—he kept a second-hand bookstore—for three whole days and nights, and then she could not get along that way, so she opened it again. In a long time they got a letter from Grandfather Sands, and it begun: "Oh! do not be distressed for me, against my will borne off to sea, for I think good luck will come of it," and the rest was that he was in Ostrayler and was going to stay there a year or so until he made a lot of money, 'cause there was lots of money there and monkeys and parrots—I wish I had one—and savages.

Grandma sent an answer, but she never got a letter from him again. And then after five years some one came back from there and said the savages had killed him. Savages do not care for rimes and literyture. And grand mother sold all her books and furniture 'c some feather beds and went to America—we lived in England first—no I did not for I was not on earth yet not till a good while after, but the other members of the family did. And my mamma grew up here to be a lovely maiden and got married but she was not very happy, for somebody drank. It is a awful thing to drink. I do not mean tea, or coffee, or lemonade, or milk, or likeris water, or plain water, but other things, and I often wish the savages had let grandfather alone, and then he would have come home and mamma would have married some other person and would not have been a desolate widow with two girls and one boy.

[the end or finis.]

The moment the old man had finished reading this story he seized his hat, flung it upon his head and rushed into Mrs. Dolf's—the kid glove cleaner—without even stopping to knock at the door, which was such an unusual thing for him to do that Mrs. Dolf started up from her work in the greatest astonishment, dropping the bottle she was holding in one hand on the floor, where it broke and made the room smell like—well, two hundred pairs of cleaned kid gloves.

"Where does—if you please, ma'am—Mr. Dolf buy his clothes!" asked he.

"Great grief! what has happened? Can it be possible that the old fellow is going to buy some new clothes for himself?" said Mrs. Dolf to herself, and then she answered out loud, "He hasn't bought any for a year or so, Mr. Waste Paper, but when he does buy 'em he goes to Mr. Lucky's, right around the next corner, two blocks down. Lucky's dead now and 'Cutter & Son' have the place."

"Thank you, ma'am," said Mr. Waste Paper, throwing two bright silver quarters into the lap of little Cherry, who was sitting on the door-sill, with her kitten in her arms, and hurrying away.

And the old man, dressed in a new gray suit and a nice straw hat, who called that afternoon, first on Miss Abeecy, the school mistress, where he obtained the address of Ruth Sands Morris, who had left school about a year before to live in the Village of Wildrose, not very far away, and then at the "Safeandsure Savings Bank," where he drew out a thousand dollars in brand new bank-notes didn't look much like Mr. Waste Paper, but it was he all the same.

The next morning, Mrs. Morris, the pretty widow who lived in the one-and-a-half story cottage by the woods, in the village of Wildrose was hanging up the clothes she had just finished washing, in the back garden, when the train from the big city over the river came dashing along, stopped at Wildrose Station, and left one passenger, an odd-looking, but nice-looking old man behind it, when it dashed away again.

Grandmother Sands stood behind her holding the clothes-pin bag, and a young girl, as pretty as her mother, was scattering some corn among the chickens and singing, "Up in the Morning Early."

"Dear me," said the young widow, taking a clothes-pin from her mouth to say it, "it almost breaks my heart to leave this place. "We've been so happy here for the last year."

"They may not find a purchaser for the house," said grandmother.

"Oh! yes they will. They are sure to find one. I wish I had eight hundred dollars, I'd bought it in a moment, then we could have a home forever; but there's no use wishing. I never have more than eight hundred cents at a time nowadays," and she stopped her mouth again with another clothes-pin.

"My dear," said a voice directly behind them, and they all turned to see the old man, who had come out of the woods so silently they had never heard his footsteps, leaning over the fence, and gazing upon them with a mild, blue eye, "wouldn't it be funny if I gave you the money?"

Grandmother Sands dropped the clothes-pin-bag—the pretty widow nearly chocked herself with the clothes-pin she had between her teeth, and her pretty daughter, her song suddenly ended, stood with one hand held out toward the chickens and her mouth wide open.

"Don't you know me, Sallie?" said the old man, "I should have known you anywhere, though I haven't seen you for many long, long years," and he slowly turned his black eye and then both eyes upon her and opened the gate and came in.

"Husband!" shrieked the grandmother.

"Father!" cried the daughter.

"Grandfather! Hurrah!" shouted Ruth.

Christening of Our Ships.

Almost every conceivable combination of letters has been employed in naming the 25,000 steam and sailing vessels comprising the merchant marine of the United States. The demand for proper designations has far exceeded the supply, and romance, poetry, fiction, ancient mythology, history, geography, the stage and even ancient language, have been called upon to furnish names. By usage as strange as it is inexplicable ships of all classes have been claimed by the feminine gender, and as a result most of their names are those appropriated by the fair sex. Next in preponderance, after fancy and common-place names, perhaps, are those of the owners of the vessels, to whom the builders have given the special privilege of honoring their wives or daughters, themselves or some friends. The owners are susceptible to the pleasing facination of having their names carried from the small villages in which they live, perhaps, to distant parts, and their ships are made to perform this service. If of an economic turn of mind, however, the owner will lay side his desire for glory, and will bestow the name of a close friend upon his vessel, the consideration usually being a handsome and valuable set of colors. Prominent men, too, are respected by mariners, and they do them further honor by engraving their names upon the stern of their ships, and as a consequence, every statesman or president of the last century has one or more white-winged or steam vessels ploughing the ocean to-day bearing his full name. As is well known, the vessel is baptized at her launch as the sparkling champagne dashes over her prow from a bottle broken by a fair maiden attired in a tight-fitting dress prepared especially for the occasion. Whiskey is used in the seaport villages where champagne is not easily obtained, and water, no doubt, would serve the purpose very well.—[Baltimore Sun.

Cunningly Devised Wigs.

The wig of today is not like that of last century, a thing of horsehair, which proclaimed itself at once. But it is a real work of art, a cunningly devised arrangement of human hair, which deftly intermingles with our own straggling locks, and so nearly defies detection, when properly fashioned, as to almost make its very wearer believe in its reality after a few days use. That wig making is an art that has made wonderful strides of late years, like the manufacture of artificial teeth, is an indisputable fact, happily for us and for our children. The human race may not just yet become utterly hairless and toothless, as some prophesy it one day will be, but both fail us much earlier in life than of yore; and as false teeth are now no longer a source of reproach among us, so universal is their use, neither will false hair in the near future tempt the finger of the scorner, so absolutely necessary will it become to most of us.

Eating With the Fingers.

The nations which still eat with the fingers defend the practice on the ground of cleanliness. A Malay gentleman regards the use of a fork much as we should think of the use of a borrowed toothpick. He is troubled by the reflection that it has been in other mouths and that some lazy servant may have neglected to wash it properly. The care of his fingers is in his own charge, and he knows that they are clean and that they have never been in any one's else mouth.

A POWERFUL RULER.

Graphic Pen Picture of William II. of Germany.

His Appearance, His Uniforms, Soldiers and Humors.

William II. of Germany is a rather handsome man. He is just 30 years old, of nearly six feet in height, well set up after the Prussian fashion (that is, of not so athletic a build as the Saxon), and just beginning to grow Teutonically stout. He is a very fair blonde, with a complexion something on the peach-and-cream hue. His hair inclines to a darkish brown, which he wears parted on the left side, and brushed well up from the forehead and well back over the ears. It is always, when he is seen in public, kept shiningly neat, as if freshly pomaded and combed. His features are regular and prepossessing; his eyes are honest and blue, and are very attractive when he smiles; the mouth is small, the nose demi-Roman, and the moustache, of medium size, is of a good German blonde, about three shades darker than straw color, turned upward at the ends, until the waxed points seem to tickle the lower eyelids. The moustache is evidently Wilhelm's chief pride after his army. His left arm is his most palpable physical defect. It hangs rather listlessly at, I should say, about an inch and a half higher than the other arm. I am told that this malformation is a great vexation as well as inconvenience to him; but he deserves praise for the adroit manner in which he handles the hand. If you had never heard or read all the things said about this imperial deformity, you would probably stand gazing at him for an hour without observing the useless member. When he stands, the lame hand rests quite naturally on the handle of his sword (for he most rarely dons civilian dress); and when he sits it is not pulled over on his lap, as is generally ostentatiously done with lame arms, but either falls by his left side, quite soldierly, or preserves its resting place on the sword-hilt. When he eats, the useless arm hides under the table and the right hand manages a combination knife and fork, made somewhat on the scissors principle, so adroitly that one begins to wonder why all table instruments are not made just like it. Whatever may be the feasting function, or wherever, his private body servant stands behind his chair and helps him when two hands are more needful than one.

The handsome young emperor rarely ever shows himself divested of his uniform. This is most likely, owing to his extreme partiality for all things martial. His uniforms are most superb. He dons most frequently that of the Hussars, with the dark, braided jacket or dolman hanging gracefully, in that neither-on-nor-off state, from the left shoulder. The astrakan hat also sits coquettishly above his fair face. Sometimes he wears the white coat and brilliant helmet of the guards, which was the uniform nearly always worn by the Emperor Frederick. Albeit young, untanned and unscarred, he looks the dashing trooper. What matters it if he wears six brilliant rings on his right hand and a bracelet or bangle on his wrist? He does; but Murat dressed for a fight more than other men for a ball—and he was a gallant trooper, if any ever lived.

As I have said, the Kaiser's malady is probably responsible for his testiness. It certainly gives him variable humors. His bad humor is manifested in sulkiness, irritability, rudeness to those about him, and a disposition to quarrel generally. In his happier moments he has an air of being a thoroughly good fellow; his face wears a genial smile and there is a glimmer of fun in his eyes. His handshake is manly, and indicates not only an intermittent heartiness, but considerable arm-strength as well. I watched him as he greeted King Humbert and the royal suite the day of his arrival in Rome, and I saw also the same cordiality of manner as he complimented the half a dozen generals on the parade ground at Centocelle the day of the big review. I was impressed then by the fact that when he wants to be civil he succeeds admirably; but I saw other instances of that want of tact, and of that aggressive independence of speech which I have mentioned—instances which contribute to his personal unpopularity, always a risky quality for sovereigns.

The emperor is a loyal husband and good father. He speaks English and French admirably, but prefers the former, in speaking which he has almost no trace of a foreign accent. When not in uniform he dresses after the English style. These are the only two respects, however, in which he inclines toward anything English. He is a German to the core—and perhaps too markedly so to be a great success as a ruler in these singular days of European alliances.—[Philadelphia Times.

A Domestic Mistake.

Mr. Blinks (reading)—Man is by nature master, subduer, and tamer of—

Mrs. Blinks—Huh! I should just like to see you—

—"Of the animal kingdom."

'Oh!"—[New York Weekly.

Soldiers have to toe the mark, but shoemakers only mark the toe.

A Solid Bed of Rock Salt.

Extensive explorations, continued through several years, and extended over a wide region in the upper part of the Onondaga Valley, about seventeen miles southward from the city of Syracuse, have been rewarded with complete success. Under the direction of William B. Coggswell, general manager of of the Solvay Process works, wells have been sunk in five different localities—one on the hill side at Jamesville, another at Cedarville, one near Onondaga Valley (village) one in the south part of the town of Lafayette, and now another in that town, also up the valley near Cardiff.

On the fourth trial full success was attained. The fifth, now in progress, promises a like result. In other instances salt water was found. The successful boring was at a point seventeen miles south of this city, on the easterly side of the valley at the foot of the hills. It was carried to a sufficient depth and a solid bed of rock salt forty-five feet in depth was discovered. The boring was in the shales through 735 feet of the deposit, then through 500 feet of limestone, when underneath and next to it, at a depth of 1,210 feet from the surface, a solid body of rock salt forty-five feet thick was reached. The boring was carried through the deposit. Operations were begun early in the season, but some obstacles were encountered, making necessary a change of location, when the work was prosecuted to this successful termination. The well now in progress is thirteen miles south of the city, four miles nearer than the place at which the "great find" was made, and there is every prospect of equally good results there, without the necessity of boring more than 1,000 feet. The process is expensive and laborious, and the Solvay Process Company has expended thereon not less than $35,000, for which the success attained will give full recompense.—[Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

The Specter Hound of Man.

In almost every county in England there is a popular belief in a spectral dog, which although slightly varying in appearance in different parts, always bears the same general characteristics. It is described as large, shaggy and black, with long ears and tail. It does not belong to any species of living dogs, but is severally said to resemble a hound, a setter, a terrier or a shepherd dog, though often larger than a Newfoundland. It bears different names, but is alike supposed to be an evil spirit, haunting places where evil deeds have been done, or where some calamity may be expected. In the Isle of Man, it is called the Mauthe Doog, and according to tradition was accustomed to haunt Peel Castle, where it was seen in every room, but especially in the guard chamber. Here, as soon as candles were lighted, it used to go and lie down before the fire in presence of the soldiers, who became so accustomed to its appearance that they lost much of the awe which they first felt at its presence. But knowing its malicious character they never ventured to molest it, till one of them in a drunken fit swore that he would try whether it were dog or devil! He made his trial and was instantly sobered, but rendered speechless. He lived only three days afterwards and then died in agonies more than common in a natural death. A gentleman says: "I heard this attested by several, but especially by an old soldier, who assured me he had seen it oftener than he had hairs on his head."

Sir Walter Scott, in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," thus alludes to this tradition:

"For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
Like him of whom the story ran,
Who spoke the specter hound in man."

Queer System of Bookkeeping.

A little man who runs a prosperous drug store on Cottage avenue has a system of bookkeeping that is probably without a duplicate from one end of the city to the other. His distinguishing trait is an inability to remember names. He has a score of customers whom he has traded with for years and whom he knows by sight as well as he does his own brother, but whose names he couldn't call off to save himself from hanging. The consequence is that when three or four of these customers have called in one evening and have made small purchases which they wished chalked up, his little book contains entries something like this: "Man with the Black Whiskers, cigars, 25c.; "The Short-necked Man, Paregoric, 10c.; "The Handsome Man with the Gray Dills, 50c. worth of Jamaica Ginger,' and so on. This is the only set of books that the little drug-store man indulges in and he says his creditors are all good and never let him lose money by it. But it would be interesting to know how he'd address his envelopes if any of his debtors let their accounts run long enough to necessitate the sending out of bills.—[Chicago Journal.

Oysters at Classic Feasts.

Raw oysters were eaten at Athens and Rome as a preprandial whet, and although we have no evidence that the English medizevalists followed so good an example, still there never was a time when English epicures failed to cultivate, or at least to plunder, oyster beds. To discredit them as judges of fish, however, and to prove that the tastes of epicures have changed, if not improved, it is only necessary to mention that our ancestors sugared their oysters.

Keeping Fowls.

So much is said nowadays about pure bred poultry that some may begin to think that there is no use of keeping any other. This is not true, as a common hen well cared for will do as well as a pure bred neglected. Our aim should be to make the most of what we have, to improve it, to care for it and get out of it all that is possible. Speaking about keeping common fowls, a writer in Germantown Telegraph says there is a large majority on the side of the common fowl, although she has never had any one to sing her praises.

Her popularity does not consist in possessing merit, but because, like the Chinese, she out-numbers all others in progeny, and forces herself where other breeds cannot as yet go. It is safe to say, however, that the pure breeds are fast making inroads into the ranks of the common flocks until at the present time a common flock is often well bred. We doubt if there is a flock of twenty fowls anywhere that does not contain the blood of some of the best breeds, and the excellence of certain flocks is due to the good blood in them, for which, however, due credit is not given. But a common flock deserves as much care and attention as any other. It is an old maxim that "he who will not properly care for a common flock will not manage a better one," and the expression is true. A common flock can be procured with but little expense, and, using it as a foundation, the beginner can grade up to a higher degree of excellence every season by the use of pure-bred males for crossing. The value of the common flocks is greater than that of the pure bred in this country, and we can add additional value by improving them.

Crowding will save space in the poultry house, but at the expense of not receiving eggs. A hen should have ample room in the hen-house in severe weather; she should have plenty of room on the roost, an empty nest should always be available, and she should have space on the floor for exercise. If the hens are crowded they will begin to struggle for their existence; some will get more food than others, and vices will be learned that in the end will prove fatal to success. Crowding induces disease, also, and lessens the receipts but adds to the cost.

The feeding of cabbages to poultry may be done in two ways; one is to hang up the cabbage by the roots and permit the hens to pick at the head whenever they desire, which is an easy and excellent mode. The other is to chop the cabbage fine, and feed as grain. All vegetable tops or roots are better chopped, as the hens cannot eat them conveniently when they are thrown to them entire. They will not care for such food unless it is fresh and succulent. If it is allowed to wither it is often refused. To use it most profitably chop it and feed only the quantity required at the time.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

A President's Equipage.

It is a curious fact that all the cabinet officers are furnished with horses and carriages at government expense, but that the president is not. If the president wants any of these things he must supply them himself. There is a stable near the white house, built during Grant's time, with plenty of room for horses, but every president who comes finds it empty. And, of course, it costs him lots of money to fill it. Whoever sells a horse or carriage to the president of the United States expects to get about 25 per cent. more for it than he would if he sold it elsewhere. Of course the president must have three or four carriages and several horses. Whether General Harrison will bring any with him or buy them is not known. Probably he will buy new carriages, and, of course, a president's horses must be thoroughbreds. And he need not expect much of them after he gets through his term in the white house either, for Washington pavements are hard on horses, as President Cleveland's big seal browns show. The president is also obliged to furnish his own driver. Albert Hawkins, a big colored man whom Grant brought here before he became president, is still driving at the white house, as he has done ever since Grant's term, and will probably be re-engaged by Mr. Harrison; but if he does it will be at his own expense. For the government does not pay Albert's salary.

Inside the white house Mrs. Harrison will find employes waiting to be re-engaged and paid for their services. The steward, who has charge of the kitchen and dining room, the various subordinates who sweep and dust and cook and attend to the table and tableware—they are all private employes. Down in the basement, if you pass at the proper time, you see the laundry work of the white house going on. All these employes are, however, paid privately. Of course, there is a yearly appropriation for the contingent expenses of the white house, but this is intended more to keep up the furniture and furnishings generally than to pay the cost of the president's living or the hire of his servants.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

Canon Taylor, of the Protestant Episcopal church, lately produced an estimate before the London Church Congress that it would take over 300,000 years at the present rate of progress to convert the world, even if the population remained stationary and the converts steadfast.

A Life-Lesson.

There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue;
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.
There! little girl, don't cry!

There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know:
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by.
There! little girl, don't cry!

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are the things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh.
There! little girl, don't cry!
—[James Whitcomb Riley.

HUMOROUS.

A cultivated ear—An ear of corn.

Goes round on tick—The clock.

A delicate subject—The invalid.

Men of all degrees—Freemasons.

The cobbler's motto—"Never too late to mend."

It takes a strong man to hold his own on a sea voyage.

Never travels with more than one trunk—The elephant.

Everybody sticks out his tongue at it—The postage stamp.

A candidate may be scratched without being cured from the itch for office.

"What do you do in school now, Willie?" "Wish I was out of it, most of the time."

When corn pops, it gets ghastly white. It is much the same way with bashful young men.

The inauguration of the pancake season brings stirring times to many a battered household.

An old salt who saw an incubator work for the first time, said it was the most wonderful hatchway that he ever saw.

There is a difference between the lips of a young man and the lips of a young woman, but sometimes it is a very small one.

Davis—That young Archibald is an awfully hot-blooded fellow. Do Smith—Yes; I notice he has a boil on his nose about all the time.

Almost any girl likes to feel able to twist a young man around her finger, but she generally prefers to have the young man circle it himself.

A young lady in Michigan does all her courting by telephone. It saves gas and affords innocent amusement to the subscribers of the exchange.

Twiffkins—What's the reason they always have rocky passes and all that kind of thing in Irish plays? Bloffkins—Because nothing could be more appropriate for Ireland than sham-rocks.

Ransom—I thought you said you were going to move your house, Smith? Smith—Well, I did think of it, but came to the conclusion it couldn't be done. Ransom—Why not? Smith—The mortgage would break the jacks.

Miss Shadyside—"How bored that poor Mr. Jonesy looks with that frivolous young thing he is with. I can always tell when a gentleman is bored." Mr. Tiredtodeath (with a guilty start)—"Bless my soul, you don't say so!"

"George, dear, what a beautiful diamond butterfly! It looks ready to fly." "I don't see why it wants to fly," growled George. "Heaven knows it's high enough now. The roll plate counter is at the other end of the store. Come on."

Barnum retires from the circus; but the red lemonade and peanuts remain, together with the grand concert immediately after the close of the performance, tickets to which may be obtained of the young gentlemen who will pass around the tent.

The Corean Army.

To refer to the Corean army, it may be briefly summed up in the fact that at present it is not an object of either fear or respect to any power save its own nation. The 4000 troops at the Capital, of whom only some 3600 are armed, and that poorly and variously with Remingtons, calibre 43, Snyders, Enfields and old Tower muskets, are divided into three commands, the right, left and special barracks. Those of the left, who are the most numerous and most important, presumably because the left flank is usually nearest the rear, are designated by the metal character on their hats and the beautiful lilac color of their baggy trousers. The right wing wear trousers of a brickish red, and have a different character on their hats. The special barracks contain the "Kissus," or gendarmes, and they are distinguished by pearl-gray trousers and a black button on the top of their sombreros. As for the Corean troops, which are said to number from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with the exception of the garrisons of Kangh-Wha and Ping' An, who are said to be fairly well disciplined and under proper control, they are hardly worth mentioning. For, as a matter of fact, the Coreans, devoid as they are of either arms, material or money, are much more expert with the bow and arrow than they can ever hope to become with the modern breech-loading rifle, or even the antiquated muzzle-loader.—[Philadelphia Telegraph.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE COMING YEAR.

The CAROLINIAN may be something of an optimist, but its editor cannot refrain from looking on the "brighter side." He indulges the hope that the year we have just fairly entered will be better than any which has preceded it since the "stars sang together." While he is old enough to begin to see nearer and clearer the glorious rays of the setting sun, he is not an old croaker seeing nothing as good, as bright, or as beautiful, as in the days of his childhood. On the contrary, everything is better. Improvement has passed upon almost all departments of life. And he is glad to realize that everything is pleasanter, brighter and better than it was a half a century ago.

Isn't it so? The "old candle dip," and the "old moss-covered bucket," and the "slow coach," and the "flail and scythe," and the old "Ramage printing press," are all gone never to return. They were all useful blessings in their day, and yet they were all agents and emblems of man's servitude. The editor of the CAROLINIAN is not of the class that mourns over the departure of the "good old times." No! Every year since "childhood's hour" has been growing better and better. Humanity's burdens have been growing lighter, Mercy, humanity and charity are inspiring men's hearts to spend their means in lightening not only the burthens of labor, but in alleviating in manifold ways the sufferings and afflictions of our race. And the world has started out in this year better in heart, abler in purse, brighter in knowledge, to go forward in elevating humanity and serving God.

In the CAROLINIAN there is no spirit of the old fogy in fault-finding or kicking at the progress of the world, or regrets at having departed from so many of the old paths. There is continual improvement and progression. Light and knowledge are spreading, the world is advancing, man is rising, error and oppression are fleeing, and 1889 will be the best year any of have yet seen. And as "Peace on earth and good will to man" is enveloping the globe, the sun will shine brighter, the grass grow greener, and man become nobler.

THE BEST FOR OUR INDUSTRIES.

The more the subject is studied the more certainly will the conviction follow that the American policy of Protection is the very best we can adopt for the development of industry. In spite of all the theories to the contrary, exrerience has shown that when a nation imports more than it exports, and is compelled to settle for the excess by sending abroad the balance in cash, disaster is sure to follow. The banks begin to curtail their loans; merchants and manufacturers can no longer borrow the capital required for their business; enterprises are checked or abandoned; employment for workingmen becomes scarce; everybody begins to economize and buy less, and prices of commodities decline. The price of money alone rises; industrial paralysis and bankruptcy ensue.

This is what a reduced Tariff has on several occasions brought about, and every time it occurred the Free Trade theorists gravely told us that there was an overproduction, when it must have been clear to all who investigated the matter that the real cause was underconsumption, arising from want of employment, caused by importing what we should have manufactured ourselves.

The New York *Sun* now calls it the "fatal blunder" of renominating Cleveland, and the *World* follows by giving the Presidential soup tureen a kick that makes its contents tremble. How much more courageous it would have been to denounce Cleveland's unpatriotic free trade policy squarely from the start, and to refuse all pretense of supporting him on that issue.

The CAROLINIAN agrees with Jefferson that America shall separate herself from the systems of Europe and establish one of her own. Our circumstances, our pursuits, our interests are distinct; the principles of our policy should be also.

In 18886 Georgia cast 27,520 votes for ten Congressmen, while Michigan cast 379,495 votes for eleven! In view of these facts the Detroit Tribune pertinently suggests: "Let us have peace, but let us have justice first."

Mixed farming permits of a greater variety of crops, more stock, more manure, larger yields, and lessens the loss in case of drought or fluctuations in the markets.

France exports several million dollars worth of eggs to England every year, but the United States does not raise eags enough for home use.

"Plenty of water, but no ships," is Senator Ingalls' description of the American Navy.

WHAT OF THE TIMES?

Unless all the signs of the times are misleading, we are about to enter upon an era of great activity, both in business and those lines of investment where the business element shades imperceptibly into the speculative. The conditions are all present. Everything looks promising. Thus far there is no signs anywhere of crop failure. Manufacturing enterprises are waking up. The result of the election has been to restore and inspire confidence. The country knows now that whatever changes in our tariff system may be found necessary and wise, they will be made in such a way as to give no sudden or violent shock to our great industries.

Now this is an immense point gained. Capital is wearied with the forced inactivity of the past four years. There was no good reason why it should not have found profitable employment at any time; but it hesitated on account of the uncertainties of politics. There is nothing, however, more restive than capital. It thirsts for safe and remunerative employment. It is anxious now to make up for losses entailed by its timidity in the past four years. The financial centers are possessed of money in abundance, and it is watching every possibility of profitable investment.

The only danger is the encouragement of pure speculation—enterprises of uncertain character and doubtful development. But the danger of a general speculative craze in this country diminishes, with the accumulated lessons of the past. What we can count upon confidently is that there will be abundant backing for all legitimate business undertakings, and such a presence of capital for business uses as will open up an era of extraordinary activity, launching the country upon a period of exceptionally busy and prosperous industrial advancement.

FULL OF MEANING.

In a little speech recently made by President-elect Harrison, he gave utterance to a few sentences full of meaning. He said:

"I fear no interference from foreign nations; the only menace to-day to our institutions and the perpetuity of our Government is the suppression of a free and fair ballot. I would like to hear a bugle call throughout the land demanding a pure ballot. A free ballot, honestly expressed and fairly counted, is the main safeguard to our institutions, and its suppression under any circumstances cannot be tolerated. I exhort all to stand up, regardless of partisan feeling, for honesty and fairness."

This is as instinct with patriotism and as pleading in its greatness as Lincoln's address at Gettysburg why should not law be obeyed all over the land? Who is the man harmed, in conscience or right, by respected laws? What country, Nation, or people, remembering that God is just and supreme over all, can long with safety trample law into ridicule, and humanity into weakness and helplessness?

Hon. M. W. Ransom was elected United States Senator at Raleigh yesterday. The Legislature has not done anything good for the people, but are attempting some things of evil, of which we'll speak hereafter.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, January 17, 1889.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

I drop my morning paper to tell your readers what is in it. An enterprise in Georgia, "Fort Payne Land Co," put on our market thirty days ago with one million dollars capital and *is now all taken up.* I will not stop there. An elaborate project is planted here, in Boston, to raise funds for a Confederate hospital in Texas, for poor and maimed soldiers that fought against us!

Read your political bibles through; condense all the wisdom of the speeches of Southern Democrats, and the two incidents I name—will preponderate over them, in a *directing, correcting force South,* and not lose its virtues North.

The South, I fear, little dreams of the enormous wealth and comfort *an improved policy in politics* and industry, is sure to bring her.

Remarkable! No ice, Farmers plowing. Still God rules.

W. S.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine For February contains several exceedingly interesting and finely illustrated articles which are bound to attract attention. In these days of Shakespeare controversy, Mr. Archer's "What is known about Shakespeare," with its many faithful pictures, will prove especially valuable. Walter Edgar McCann writes a valuable article about Annapolis, Md., calling it a "Finished City," Here, too, the illustrations are of actual scenes in the quaint old city. Emma Raymond Pitman's "Palestine; its Social Condition and Missionary Aspects," continues the record of Missionary work, and the article and pictures on "Summer Resorts in Australia," draw a striking contrast between the snow and ice of our climate and the sunshine and flowers of the Australians at the same time of the year. "The Home of Jeanne d'Arc," revives the memory of that heroic girl, and "The Famous Scotch Abbeys" will send readers to their Scott's novels to refresh their memories. Besides these, there are the usual installments of stories, and several beautiful poems, together with a number of copies of famous pa[illegible], which are always to be [illegible] this magazine.

AN ACT

To Permit the town of Elizabeth City to issue Bonds, and to Levy a Special Tax.

SECTION 1. That the Board of Commissioners of Elizabeth City is hereby authorized and permitted to submit to the qualified voters of said town the question of issuing Bonds of said town in an amount not exceeding the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000) dollars, to be expended in improvements in said town. An election for this purpose may be had at such time as the Board may determine. Notice thereof shall be given at least two weeks prior to same being held, by making publication thereof by posters in each of the wards of said town, and specifying the amount of bonds proposed to be issued. Said election shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided for the election of Commissioners. Those in favor of issuing the bonds shall vote a ticket having thereon the word "Bonds." Those opposed shall vote a ticket having thereon the words "Against Bonds."

SEC. 2. The judges of election, on the day after the same is held, shall meet in their respective wards and make an abstract of the votes cast, and file said abstract with the Clerk of said Board of Commissioners of Elizabeth City. The said Board of Commissioners, at the first meeting after said election is held, shall examine the returns made to them by the judges of election, and declare the result of the election. If it shall appear that a majority of the qualified voters of the town shall have voted in favor of the bonds, then the said Board of Commissioners shall cause the same to be prepared and issued. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor of said town, and countersigned by the Clerk. The interest on said bonds shall be at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, represented by coupons attached, lettered and numbered corresponding to the bonds, of which it represents the interest. The maturity of the bonds shall be fixed by the Commissioners of said town.

SEC. 3. That in order to meet the payment of said bonds and the accruing interest thereon, the said Board of Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect each year a Special Tax not exceeding 20 cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation of all real and personal property within the corporate limits of said town.

SEC. 4. Said bonds, when issued, shall be placed in the hands of E. F. Lamb, W. W. Griffin, E. F. Calhoon, O. G. B. McMullan and J. F. Snell, special trustees, for the purpose of negotiating and expending in the improvements contemplated. Said trustees shall enter into bond in the sum of twice the amount of the bonds issued, payable to the corporation of Elizabeth City, for the faithful discharge of their duties and accounting for the moneys which shall come into their hands. Should a vacancy occur in the trustees, either by failure to qualify, or death or resignation, said vacancy shall be filled by a majority of those qualifying,

SEC. 5. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such such a general revival of trade at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store as his giving away to his customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

To Change the Systems of Elections.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill authorizes the President to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, five qualified voters in each State to be known as the Board of State Canvassers and three voters in each Congressional District to serve as an Electoral Board. The Electoral Board of each Congressional District shall appoint a registrar and three judges for each election district, and also three commissioners of election for each county.

Views of a Farmer Upon the Protection of American Industries.

The following excellent tariff talk has been received from a correspondent in Illinois:

"I believe in the tariff because it gives me a chance to sell my produce to men who earn their living by manufacturing the things I have to buy. They are protected for foreign competition as long as they are learning their business, and as soon as they get the hang of it I notice that the prices go down, and I get my plows and shovels as cheaply as I could abroad. In the meantime I do not have to pay large freight charges to get my wheat across the ocean.

"This is why I am a protectionist.

Newberne Journal says: Next month—the good winter month of February—Newberne will have an exposition that will surpass in beauty variety and excellence all that have gone before.

Sufferers from dyspepsia and liver complaints feeling weak, nervous and debilitated, should not use remedies that physic the bowels. Such treatment does more harm than good. They should use B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), a remedy that will strengthen the digestive organs, heal the diseased surfaces of the stomach, liver and bowels, purify and cleanse the blood, and restore perfect health and strength to every part of the body.

The mild weather is prevailing all [illegible] the country.

Notice to Office-Seekers

Indianapolis Journal.

General Harrison's mail seems steadily to increase as the 4th of March approaches. Calendars by the score have arrived from all parts of the country, but the bulk of his mail consists of applications for office. At first the endorsements and applications were chiefly confined to Cabinet places and the higher grades of office, but now there are hundreds of letters asking for petty clerkships and even petitions for places as watchmen. For the benefit of those making, or about to make applications, it might be of interest to state that these petitions are premature. General Harrison has no time to peruse them, and probably not one in a hundred reaches his eye. They are simply indorsed and filed away for reference when the General gets settled down at Washington and reaches the respective cases. Not one of them will be passed upon prior to the inauguration, and as the early applicant acquires no advantage over the last by reason of his being on hand first, it would be a convenience and a relief to the President-elect and his secretary if applicants for office restrained themselves until the new Administration takes the reins of government.

Upon the first evidence of stomachic or bowel disorders, promptly give the baby a few doses of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and prevent much suffering on the part of the little one.

To quickly remove the constipated habit of body and all of its pernicious effects, use Laxador. Sold by all druggists. Price only 25 cents a package.

During the administration of Gov. Scales there were granted 120 pardons, respites and commutations. During the last four years term of Gov. Jarvis 308 were granted. In two years Gov. Vance granted 137.

DID YOU KNOW IT?

Did you know catarrh is a blood disease? Well it almost invariably is, and frequently is a symptom of inherited blood poison. The tendency to catarrh may lay dormant in the system half a man's lifetime and then suddenly become active and the disease at once severe and troublesome.

N. C. EDWARDS, Lampassas Springs, Texas writes: "For over four years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of Nasal Catarrh. I was greatly annoyed with a constant roaring in my head and my hearing became very much impaired.

CATARRH

The discharge from my nose was profuse and very offensive, and my general health impaired. I tried most all prominent physicians, but they did not cure me, and I used various advertised preparations without benefit.

I then sent to the drug store of T. E. Smith & Bro., and purchased B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment and satisfaction, the use of ten bottles has restored my general health, stopped the roaring sensation, entirely healed and cured the nasal catarrh, and I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative properties.

The business men of our town know of my case.'

W. A. PEPPER Fredonia, Ala., writes: "I cannot refrain from telling you what a glo-

CATARRH

rious medicine you have. For two years my mother has suffered with a severe Catarrh of the head and ulcerated sore throat. She resorted to various remedies without effect, until she used B. B. B., which cured her catarrh, and healed her sore throat."

R. C. KINNARD & SON, Tuvaliga, Ga., writes: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from catarrh for several years, which resisted

CATARRH

all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use, and was cured sound and well."

☞ Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free. (10)

LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty, No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

☞ Stencils and Stationery furnished on application,

Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System.

Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. Sold by druggists. Laxador

Cures Bilious Affections &c. Laxador Price 25 Cts. Laxador

The Leading Perfume.

DREXEL'S COLOGNE

Fragrant! Lasting!

PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE

THERE'S NO PLACE ON EARTH

where a happier state of affairs exists than at our store. The reasons that we have solved the great problem

How to Get Trade

— AND —

How to Hold it.

We do our utmost at all times to

Make The Quality Fit the Price,

and guarantee full value for the money on every purchase. Take our word for it, and when you want anything in our line come and see us.

ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

In Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Cutlery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Ship Chanderly, Lime, Cement Hay, Shingles, Etc.

☞ Agents Orange Rille Powder.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading, Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

But hustle right off and get the pick of the nice New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

FERTILIZERS:

Cheap and Good,

For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, Peas, etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. D. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12- 3m.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned, at Steel ton, Dauphin county, Pa,

Dec. 5 JOHN MURPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Miles B. Cartwright.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Miles B. Cartwright, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This November 24th, 1888.

J. E. NICHOLS, Adm'r

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

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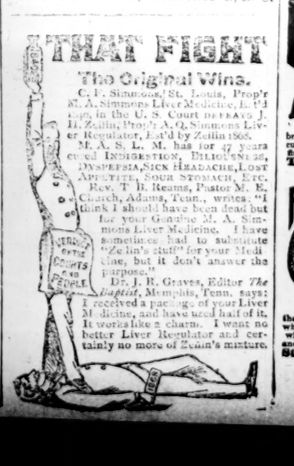

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our 'Shepard Gold Medal' Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

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-23.

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FOR 1889.

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For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of T. F. Davenport.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late T. F. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Nov. 16, 1888. C. C. EVES, Adm'r

1889.

Harper's Young People,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE begins tenth volume of with the first number for November. During the year it will contain five serial stories, including "Borgmates," by Kirk Munroe; the Red Mustang," by W. O. Stoddard; and "A Day in Waxilhad," by R. K. Munkittrick; "Nels Thurlow's Trial," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Three Wishes," by F. Anstey and Brander Matthews; a series of fairy tales written and illustrated by Howard Pyle; "Home Studies in Natural History," by Dr Felix L. Oswald. "Little Experiments," by Sophia B. Herrick; "Glimpses of Child-life from Dickens" by Margaret E. Sangster; articles on various sports and pastimes, short stories by the best writers, and numerous papers and poems, with many hundreds of illustrations of excellent quality. Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny, in order that nothing harmful may enter its columns.

An epitomy of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of picture information and interest.—Christian Advocate.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 a Year.

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Any man who aims at economy can't afford to miss this great sale. I am determined to force down my enormous surplus stock of winter-weight Wearing Apparel, and am aroused towards making this the most advantageous

Money Saving Sale

we have ever introduced to the public. I said I'd do it, and I am doing it.

Fine Sack suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts are now selling at near cost. I am offering my stock of fine Shoes, such as Walkingfast, Reed and other qualities, at a big reduction.

I am selling a fine line of

MEN'S WEAR

at cost. Dozens upon dozens of of men's fine Overcoats in Sacks, Newmarkets, Ulsters, Stormcoats and in Cheviots, Chinchillas, Beaver, Melton, Kerseys, Cassimere and worsted, fit for any man and are in every detail of manufacture equal to garments made to measure, all of which are yours today at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Boy's & Children's Suits

by the dozen upon dozen, and men's boy's and youth's Trousers, dozens upon dozens of them, all of first-class goods,—all are Yours at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Hats of latest styles of Rossmore, Miller Dunlap and Martin shapes.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, etc., at a large decline in prices.

Oil and Rubber Goods can be found at manufacturers' prices.

I am selling my entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks, long and short, at cost,

Dress Goods Department.

I am now offering my fine Cashmmeres, Henriettas, Flannels, Tricots, Serge goods, etc., at a deduction of 15 to 20 cents per yard.

SATINES: I am selling all colors at 10, 12 and 13 cents a yard, and if you have an interest in economizing, you can't afford to miss this great unloading sale I have placed in active service,

H. WEISEL,

The Original Leader and Regulater of Low Prices,

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23 1889.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev J. K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Do what you promise.

Shirk no honest responsibility.

Adopt the rule of making your "word as good as your bond."

Our Washington letter came a mail too late this week.

By the way, what did the ground hog and the goose bone have to say about the winter any way?

Representative Barco has been placed on the House Committees on Counties, Cities and Towns, and on Fishing interests.

Our reports from the Sound and its tributaries are that the Fishermen are making quite extensive preparations in their line. Active operations will begin early in February.

The "no fence" advocates are astounded at the opposition their movement has aroused in this county. Numerous petitions against it, largely signed, have been forwarded to Raleigh.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Barco, to allow Elizabeth City to issue bonds for certain purposes. We print it in another column. In its present shape it ought not to pass.

The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a call, on Wednesday, from Mr. W. H. Hinchman, the genial junior of the firm of Hinchman, Son & Co., Commission Fish Dealers, Philadelphia. It is a first-class house. See their card.

—Did you ever know a grocery store that received more frequent shipments of fresh goods than Robinson & Co?

It is a fact that our Fisheries bring more money into our section than do the sales from the products of our farms, and hence they are really important industries and should be properly appreciated. The CAROLINIAN has always contributed what it could to promote the interests of our Fishermen and will continue to do so. It earnestly hopes the approaching season will be a favorable and prosperous one for them all.

Are the PEOPLE of Elizabeth City to be utterly ignored in relation to altering the town charter? Is it true that it is the intention to re-gerrymander the Wards and increase the number to seven, and thus add the needless expense of holding two additional elections and paying two more Commissioners? There is no necessity for this. The number of voters in the 1st Ward is only 66, and in the 5th 58.

If there is one thing above others the editor of the CAROLINIAN despises it is human *laziness*. When a man calls at our office, whether on business or to pay his respects, and excuses himself from tarrying long by saying "I haven't time, for I am very busy," he makes a favorable impression. The man who has something to do, *and does it*—who never neglects his business by spending time in idleness, is very apt to succeed. Let the number increase.

The New York *Press* gives an account of the melancholly death of Charles H. Berry, who was born at Salem, this County, and left, at the age of 14 about 45 years ago, for the Empire City, where he became a famous painter and a prominently useful man. For some time he had been in bad health, and on the 9th inst, in a fit of mental aberration, he swallowed some Paris green, which proved fatal. He leaves a wife and 12-year old daughter. The *Press* says: "Mr. Berry was a most affable, gentlemanly and manly man and was highly regarded."

The CAROLINIAN, while it has always encouraged immigration, has never held out inducements to persons without means—mere wage-workers—to come to our section, for we already have an abundant supply of laborers. What we do need is men with some capital to come and purchase our surplus farming land and improve it, and establish factories and new industries in our midst, giving more employment to our labor and making a better market for all that is raised upon our farms.

Mr. A. W. Haff, of the well and favorably known firm of Lanphear & Haff, of New York, paid us his annual visit last Wednesday and ordered their card inserted as usual. In compliance with our request, he gave us the following figures as the result of their operations for the year ending in June 1888; The number of packages of Shad received were 5 360. From North Carolina the number of shad were 250,606, selling them for $76,015,86. The number from other sections were: New York, 60,416; Florida, 12,773; Connecticut, 3,402, Virginia, 3,77β, and Maine, 2,588.

Eternal vigilance is the price of prosperity as well as of liberty.

We can furnish a copy of the Century Magazine for 1889, for $2.

Oh how many patriots there are more than willing now to serve their country!

Excessive labor is wrong, but judicious labor is the safety valve of life.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son

The farmer is best off who prepares and uses the most home-made fertilizers.

Mr. Barco has introduced a bill to abolish the June term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county.

—Did you ever know a place where you could get as much for your money as at Robinson & Co's grocery store?

S. L. Storer & Co., Commission Dealers in Fresh Fish, etc., 16 Fulton Fish Market, New York, insert their advertisement. A good firm.

The stables of Hon. T. G. Skinner, not Hertford, were consumed by fire on the night of the 16th. It is supposed to have been accidental.

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

A knowledge of poultry raising is not born with people, neither can it be caught all at once like the whooping cough or measles. It must be learned.

We insert the advertisement to Davenport & Morris, Fish Dealers, of Richmond, Va. They have established a reputation for reliability and promptness.

—Did you ever know a store where there is a more complete assortment of every description of hardware and stoves than at Robinson & Co's?

Our Boston correspondent this week calls attention to a couple of incidents of great significance. Let every true lover of our fair Southland break asunder the shackles of prejudice and cordially cooperate with the spirit and policy calculated to accomplish so much.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

The CAROLINIAN has always deprecated the "too much land" system of farming. Too many of our farmers are really *land poor*—too much area, too much expense. The secret of successful and profitable farming consists in cultivating only what can be *well* prepared and tended.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

A call has been issued for a Colored Convention at Edenton on the 6th of February, "to consider their race and its condition." If the counsel of the calm and wiser heads of the race is adopted much good may grow out of the movement.

At the regular meeting of the Albemarle Council, No. 33, United States Benevolent Fraternity, held at their Hall on the 16th inst, the following officers were installed: E. F. Aydlett, President; J. F. Sanders, Vice President; W. W. Mann, Counselor: C. E. Kramer, Secretary; T. J. Jordan, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer; S Modlin, Chaplain; C. C. Heath, Guide; J. W. F. Smith, Sentry; W. S. Pappindick, Warden, P. S. Shipp, Deputy Supreme President.

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A. "if I had as small a foot as Miss G.". "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

No farmer need sit down and expect some one to furnish him a ready made system or plan for conducting his farm; he must make it himself. There is no one that ought to understand the requirements of a soil like him who has the care of it; and so of general management, the one who has it in charge is presumed to know more about it than any one else; yet it is always proper to counsel with others, get their views and reasons for special modes, but then each one should make his own plans.

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

An old patron, on renewing his subscription, writes:

"Because of the scarcity of money I had intended to drop the CAROLINIAN, at least for a while, and so I did not renew. But I miss it so much, as do the family that I have decided to economize in some other direction, and enclose $1 50 for your paper another year."

Another writes:

"Please find enclosed my renewal for the CAROLINIAN. While I don't agree with its politics, I read its local and other articles with much interest. It is certainly the best paper in the district"

We fully appreciate all the kind words said, and especially when they are accompanied with the cash.

While ceremonies are different in every country, true politeness is everywhere the same.

Superintendent S. L. Sheep is visiting the public schools of this county. He reports some of them in fair condition, and others not.

We call the attention of those interested to the article in another column, headed "Notice to Office-Seekers." We will add that General Harrison has said;

"I am going to try to put the responsibility back as much as possible on the people who make recommendations for office. I hope no Republican will sign a petition unless he is fully satisfied of the merit of the petitioner. I want the distribution of patronage to go on a purely business principle, and I have no use for a man who will sign a petition to me merely as a personal or political favor to an applicant for office."

LOCAL MENTION.

Mr. Geo. R. Bright, of Fowler & Co., is at Boston selecting another new stock of shoes, etc.—The Albemarle Lumber Company is preparing to put up extensive additions to their sheds. —We are glad to learn that Mrs. Dr. McIntosh, who has been very serious[ly] ill, is on a fair way to recovery. She is a most estimable lady.—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Wilson, on Wednesday night, his daughter Miss Ida was married to Mr. Nathan S. Leary of Camden, Rev. O. C. Horton officiating.—Miss Emma Smithson, of Berkley, Va., has been visiting the family of Mr. A. B Seeley, on Poindexter street.—Mr. Joseph Richardson, aged 70, was married last Thursday to Mrs. Margaret Perry, aged 20. This joining of Winter to Spring was performed by Justice Culpepper.—Few streets are more traveled than Martin, and that portion of it between Church and Lawrence is very badly needing attention. Look after it, City Fathers.—Mr. C. C. Allen has made an assignment. J. Haywood Sawyer is Trustee.—Rev. J. L. White has decided to accept the call to the pastorate of First Baptist Church of Durham. The salary offered is much larger than the Church here can afford to pay.—Mr. Thomas Nash, of the firm of Harrison & Nash, was married on the 16th inst, to Miss Hattie Forbes of Camden.—Mr. James W. North, wife and daughter, of Augusta, Me., are registered at the Albemarle House.—It is gratifying to learn that the Refoam Club is out of debt. The officers now are: G S. Bell, President; B. F. Spence, Vice President; Secretary, R. J. Woodley; Treasurer, J. D. Fulmer.—Mrs Laura Pool, relict of James Pool, after a lingering illness, died on Sunday evening, in her 63rd year of age.—Our friend John A. Midgett, of Roanoke, who was on his way to New York, called to see us on Monday. He reports the Fishermen all getting ready for work.—Rev. Thomas Steck and wife, of Bridgeton, N. J., spent several days here the past week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs D. S. Kramer. They own property a few miles from the City. Mr. Steck is a prominent Lutheran clergyman, having performed over 40 years of active and faithful service in the ministry.—R. P. Krausse is quite sick. "Plume" has many friends, all of whom hope to see him out again.—Mr. Fred Thompson has returned from a business and pleasure trip down in the South country.—Mr. H. Weisel, who has been suffering from a throat trouble, left on Monday, in company with Mr. Jacob Salomonsky, for New York, to submit to a surgical operation.—The Minstrels give an Entertainment at South Mills on Friday night, for the benefit of the Fire Company.—Mrs Judge Pool, who has been spending several months at Newport, R. I., has returned, improved in health.—Mr. C. H. Robinson, having received a telegram announcing the death of his mother, at her home in Philipsburg, Pa., on Sunday, left on Monday to attend her funeral.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual, Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of the Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

—Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoe are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect satfaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

The weather continues delightful. Warm, sunny days varied by rain falls, quite like the usual winter weather in middle Georgia; but a little unseasonable, though delightful, here. Even quite far North mild weather prevails. The Boston *Pilot* reports violets in bloom in Connecticut, and dandelions! In Milford the crocuses and early lilies have blossomed and pussy willow buds appeared, while robins and blue birds are chirruping in green meadows.

Farmers are planting here; some of them have already planted peas, and attended to the strawberry beds. For like the busy bee, they work right on without pausing to explain.

Still more weddings, and more to come,
For the maids of E. City are fair as the day,
And sweethearts besige them and take them away.
The maid accepts the name of wife,
And passes outward into life.
The boy, a husband has become,
God bless them both in the new home.

The Sunday meetings of the Reform Club are widely regretted. Let us hope that this useful and noble organization will soon give an admiring public opportunity to listen to their ever entertaining programme.

Mrs. Wells who lectured lately on Temperance in this city before the W. C. T. U., finished her work of two months duration in this State on Thursday the 8th inst. She has met with good success, and left a favorable impression of the W. C. T. U. The time for returning the "Constitutional Amendment" has been extended to January 30th.

The Asheville *Union* has been presented with a corner lot for establishing its "head quarters" which goes to prove that there are some strong temperance people in that good old town.

The Fashion Magazines already speak of Spring. Black and green are the coming colors, enlivened by such strange combinations as moss-green with water-blue and frost lace. Old-rose and green combine fashionably, "though used more frequently in the garniture than the material," so says that time honored authority, Demorest.

"A magnificent ball dress is of pale silvery green satin, with a long court train lined with old rose satin and trimmed with a bordering of Alaska sable, above which are deep arabesques of silver, gold and white embroidery. The front of the skirt is almost solid with the same embroidery."

Green is *par excellence* the color of the spring time. It is the emblem of life, of triumph and of resurrection. Mahomet chose it as the exclusive privilege of his own family, as having something divine in its beauty. Green and gold were the colors of ancient Erin in the days of her splendor. To delicately enhance native beauty is to wear like the roses and lilies garments of green.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY of TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W, GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system.—Send for testimonials, free.

F J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Plymouth Monitor says: Mr J F. Bateman, brother-in-law to Mr. John W. Percy, one of our most estimable citizens, while engaged in felling a tree on the 21st inst, was struck by a falling tree on the head and shoulders, crushes to the ground and made unconscious for a few minutes. All of his ribs were broken.

Fifty thousand acres of private oyster grounds have been entered under the oyster law of the last Legislature in Pamlico Sound.

The Adjutant General says that there are now 1,457 enlisted men in State Guard, an increase of 267 over last year.

From Philadelphia, Pa.—I am selling more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other cough remedies combined, and the demand is still increasing.

B. J. C. TOLBOLT, 257 S. Second st

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king that treason" fears to touch him. But rheumatism is no respecter of persons, and Royalty would do well to patronize Salvation Oil, the great pain cure.

Mr. Henery S. Nunn, editor of the New Berne Journal, has been nominated Collector of Customs, District of Pamlico, with headquarters at New Berne.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co 106 Wallstreet New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT, DEC'R 18 88.

Mail and Express Southbound, daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City [illegible] A. M. Northbound, leaves at 2.35 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7.20 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 3.0 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers

At Edenton—With N. C. S. B. Co's steamboats Plymouth, N. B. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke Rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Roy Stone for Windsor, for Murfreesboro, Weldon, Scotland Neck, Tarboro and all landings on the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Winton, will leave Edenton on Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western railroad depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers also, N. P. and S. R. Rs., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. Rs., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily and fast service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through rates, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & W. R. R., Propeller, Str., station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent,

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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Attorney & Counseler-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. Special attention given to real estate.

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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts in the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

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J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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GRANDY & AYDLETT,
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Office at residence, on South Road St
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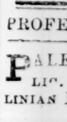
Offers his services in all branches of Dentistry. Office in the new Kramer Building on MAIN STREET, between Poindexter and Water Streets,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

W. G. UNDERWOOD
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

F. M. COOK,



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East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

GEO. W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be made for it in NEW YORK.

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AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.
PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER $3.00 A YEAR.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,

At the low combination rate of FOUR DOLLARS for both. Send in your orders now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address PALEMON JOHN. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have open Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Portiers and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 3 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable a variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from that ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats very one who comes is politely waited on Mail orders [illegible]

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

North West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

—o—o—

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby the 'middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pocket of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, Jones Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atwood's Mince Meat and Royle's Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Library

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery

— WARES —
Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc

Furniture
House-hold Goods,
Furnishing
Wooden-ware
Tinware
Table Cutlery
Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties
Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment If you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
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HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

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Location of Department of Business, Short-hand and Type-Writing, Telegraphy.

The Cheapest and Best Business College in the World.

Highest Honors and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 15 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery, and Board, about $90. Short-Hand, Type-Writing & Telegraphy specialties. No Vacations. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For Circulars Address Ephraim W. Smith, Principal, or Wilbur R. Smith, President, Lexington, Ky. *Mention this paper.*

ADVERTISERS [illegible] others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS,

INAUGURAL BALL.

Floral Designs and Bunting Draperies For the Event.

Eleven Car Loads of Flowers and Exotics Needed.

The floral decorations which have been designed for the inaugural ball at Washington promise to be more plentiful and elaborate than those of any entertainment ever given in this country.

The ball will be given in the now entirely completed Pension Building in the patio or inner court, which is probably the most spacious in the world, being 1200 by 400 feet. The roof is in three sections with a dome in the centre. From the ceiling will depend garlands of laurel six inches in diameter. It will take 5000 yards. At each end of the ballroom will be suspended huge globes of flowers fifteen feet in diameter, around which will be inscribed the words: "Inaugural Ball, '89." These globes are arranged to open in the centre, and by means of wires manipulated by the men stationed below on either side, as the Presidential party passes beneath the fragrant hemispheres will part, and a shower of blossoms will strew the path of the newly installed ruler and his suite. From the great dome will hang a ship of flowers thirty feet long—the Ship of State—full-rigged.

About the upper gallery are ranged terra-cotta vases, in which will be placed rare palms. The 500 columns supporting the gallery will be draped with garlands of laurels and smilax. The eight large columns which support the lofty dome will be twined with laurel, having palm leaves interspersed. All the galleries will be festooned with laurel garlands and flowers as will be the gas fixtures and chandeliers. Suspended from the lower gallery will be a series of panels 5x10 feet, made entirely of choice flowers, a panel being devoted to each department of State, upon which will be wrought in half relief some suitable device. The Navy Department will bear upon a floral background a man-of-war; the Department of the Interior, a pioneer scene representing a log cabin, a newly felled tree, a plow and a sheaf of grain; the Post-office Department, a mail-bag and an envelope duly stamped, postmarked and addressed in a flowing hand to "Benjamin Harrison, Washington, D. C."

Over each panel will be the name of the department it symbolizes and a quil of flowers.

In the centers of the tesselated pavement springs a fountain. It will be covered by a Japanese pagoda sixty feet high and two stories. In this will be placed the two bands of musicians. Palms, tropical plants and flowers will cover the entire structure. At one extreme end of the building will be a conservatory effect arranged with palms and growing plants, and overhung by the inscription "Inaugural Ball, 1889, Harrison and Morton," in gleaming gas jets. The reception rooms in which the Presidential party will receive are to be upholstered in Turkish stuffs and provided with rugs and hangings of the richest and most costly description. No pictures or ornaments will be introduced, but there will be flowers everywhere.

In the centre of the Presidential room is to stand a large tete-a-tete chair made of rare blossoms. Upon the back of one will be written "Harrison," and upon the other "Morton," and a canopy of choice blossoms will hang overhead.

Mr. Neal, the New York florist, to whom has been awarded the contract for all these decorations, says he will cost about $70,000, and it will require at least eleven carloads of flowers to carry out his very elaborate designs.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Estimates in Detail of Some of the More Important Cereals.

The December report of the United States Department of Agriculture, which publishes in detail estimates of some of the more important crops, makes the product of corn 1,057,240,000 bushels, grown on 75,673,763 acres, valued on the farm at $367,561,560, or 34.1 cents per bushel against 44.4 cents for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 23 per cent., the product of 1887 being 27 per cent. less in volume than that of 1888. The average yield of the commercial belt, or seven corn surplus States, is 33.2 bushels per acre. The Atlantic coast, south of the Potomac, averages 11.2 bushels, of comparatively poor quality. The whole aggregate is 111,865,000 bushels, grown on 37,239,148 acres, and valued at $384,248,030. The average yield is therefore 11.1 bushels per acre; winter wheat, 11.6 bushels, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre. The average farm value is 92.6 cents per bushel, against 68.1 cents for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity.

The aggregate for oats is 707,737,000 bushels, grown on 28,808,282 acres, and valued at $195,424,240. This is 27.8 cents per bushel, against 30 cents for the crop of 1887.

A comparison of aggregate values shows that the present corn crop is worth only $31,000,000 more than the previous one; wheat $71,000,000 more, and oats $5,000,000 less.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE St. Marks Railroad in Florida has a lady conductor.

IN Eastern shoe factories the girls make from $5 to $10 a week.

IN nearly every industry men are paid two to three times as much as girls.

IN New England candy factories the wages of girls are from $4 to $6 a week.

IN the California cotton mills the average pay of a woman is $7.50 a week.

BESIDE locomotives, there were seventeen rotary snow-plows built last year.

AS a rule, the hours of labor have been reduced within the past half century.

THERE are indications of another big strike in the Pennsylvania coke regions.

THREE men over eighty years of age are employed in a factory in Taunton, Mass.

THE average of salaries paid to working girls in the city of New York is about $5.35 a week.

ABOUT 4000 laborers employed on the Culebra cut of the Panama Canal have been discharged.

AN increase of fifteen cents per day has been granted the striking switchmen at Lima, Ohio.

THE average salary earned in Germany by men working on machine-made shoes is about $5.60 a week.

FOR girls under fifteen years old in Northern factories the pay is from thirty cents to seventy cents a day.

FROM 400 to 500 tramps have taken up their abode in empty coke ovens between Pittsburg and Johnstown, Penn.

AN electrical locomotive is building at the locomotive works in Rome, N. Y. It will be constructed as an experiment.

THERE are said to be women in Cincinnati who do all the work on pantaloons for five cents a pair, and furnish their own machines.

THERE are now in the Southern States more than 300 cotton mills weaving 1,800,000 spindles against 180 mills and 700,000 spindles in 1880.

THE retail clerks of San Francisco are said to be preparing to make a vigorous effort in the beginning of 1889 to establish early closing in stores.

IT is reported that all of the St. Louis (Mo.) shoe factories are overcrowded with orders and there will probably be no shut-down this year.

THE Hartford (Conn.) *Post* of a recent date made this statement: "Every line of reading matter in to-day's *Post* is printed from type set up by machinery."

THE British plumber will hereafter have to be registered before entering upon the pursuit of his trade. He will be required to pass an examination and will be given a diploma.

IN 1888 seventeen firms built 2180 locomotives, and sixty-six railroad companies in the United States and Canada built 382. This is undoubtedly very near the whole year's output.

THE New York dry goods clerks' recent appeal for a shortening of the day's work from fourteen to twelve hours is meeting with warm support from the labor organizations of that city.

THE Amalgamated Union of American Carpenters has 404 branches and 25,226 members. It is the rival of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has a much larger membership.

THE eight-hour system of labor, which was adopted in Australia many years ago, has been found to operate so advantageously there that it is now upheld by both employers and wage-workers.

THE Municipal Council of Paris maintains at an annual expense of $4000 the Labor Bourse, or Exchange, where workers of all kinds can seek employment, and where the labor societies have their headquarters.

THE International Exhibition of horses, asses, etc., to be held in Paris in 1889, has been fixed definitely for the 1st to the 10th of September. The prizes have been largely increased, and the highest for the best horse in the exhibition will be $2000.

DURING the past year the German emigration was 96,000 against 97,000 in 1887. The majority of the emigrants came to America.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Cunarder Umbria has made the eastern voyage across the Atlantic in six days, two hours and forty-five minutes from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Browhead, thus beating all previous records.

THE bodies of the dead were all recovered at Pittsburg, and at Reading it was found that a corrected list of those killed by the storm numbered twenty-three.

J. B. MORRISON, a prominent dentist of Pittsburg, Penn., committed suicide in a fit of dyspeptic melancholy.

SAMUEL BECKET, the President of an iron foundry company in Arlington, N. J., committed suicide at his home by inhaling gas.

THE third special trial trip of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been made over the new Government course at Delaware Breakwater, Penn. It was a complete success, the vessel attaining a speed of 21.65 knots, which makes her the fastest war ship afloat.

CHARLES CRISP was killed and Mrs. Herkimer injured fatally on the Long Island Railroad.

MRS. GOULD, wife of Jay Gould, the millionaire, has died after a lingering illness at her home in New York city.

A FIRE broke out in the five story brick building occupied by Smith, Pratt & Herrick, in Albany, N. Y. It was only after a fight of five hours that the fire was extinguished. The loss is about $150,000.

WILLIAM CARROLL and a boy named Bostley were killed by the fall of an elevator at the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Works at Hoosaic Falls, N. Y. Ahern and Jansen, the other passengers on the elevator, were fatally injured.

A FIGHT between riotous Hungarian and Italian miners, near Scranton, Penn., resulted in three deaths.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES RICHARDS MILES, United States Navy, the young naval officer who has been very ill with yellow fever on board the Yantic in New York Harbor, since the vessel's return from Hayti, is dead.

THE Republican caucus of Massachusetts nominated, by acclamation, George F. Hoar to succeed himself as United States Senator. The Democratic caucus nominated General P. A. Collins.

MISS ADA WALKER, a teacher in a Springfield, (Vt.) public school, committed suicide by drowning in the Black River. She was the daughter of James R. Walker, a well-known farmer and writer on agricultural subjects.

SENATOR HOAR has been re-elected by the Massachusetts Legislature. The vote stood: In the Senate, Hoar thirty-two, General Collins, six; in the House, Hoar 171, and Collins fifty-six.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, has been re-elected.

THREE girls lost their lives at a fire in a cigar box factory in Fifth street, New York city.

South and West.

AN immense crowd attended the funeral of Owen Brown, son of John Brown, and last survivor of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, at Pasadena, Cal. He was seventy-four years old.

AN epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Argyle, Minn.

AS there is neither ice nor snow in St. Paul, Minn., the project of the ice palace and carnival has fallen through.

JAMES BARBER, a prominent farmer of Spring Hill, Kan., has been gored to death by a Holstein bull which he was leading to the barn.

ELMER SHARKEY, of Eaton, Ohio, quarreled with his mother because she objected to his marriage. At two o'clock next morning he beat his mother's brains out with a mallet. The Sharkey's are among the richest people in the county.

AT Benwood, W. Va., an unoccupied house was demolished by an explosion of gunpowder, and two boys, who had temporarily taken shelter in it, were killed.

THREE men were killed by a boiler explosion at Petosky, Mich.

MRS. CLEMMIE COX, a demented woman, locked herself in her room at Paris, Texas, and, saturating her clothes with coal oil, set them on fire. She was burned to death.

D. R. DRISCOLL, City Marshal of Florence, Mo., was killed by Isaac Wilh, who escaped from jail some time ago. Willi was followed and killed.

A BATTLE took place between over 200 citizens of Cimarron and Ingalls, two Kansas towns which are fighting for possession of the county records, during which J. W. English and John Bliss, two of the leading citizens of Cimarron, were killed and a score of others wounded. The crowd was dispersed by the State militia.

ISHAM G. HARRIS was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus at Nashville, Tenn., to succeed himself as United States Senator. The nomination is equivalent to election.

SENATOR MANDERSON has received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus of Nebraska legislators for United States Senator to succeed himself. The caucus also resolved to submit the prohibition question to the popular vote.

GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Indiana, was inaugurated at Indianapolis; Joseph W. Fifer took the oath as Governor of Illinois at Springfield, and D. R. Francis was inaugurated as Governor of Missouri.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CHARLES F. MANDERSON, of Nebraska, has been re-elected by the Legislature. He received a vote of 104 to 29.

THE Michigan Legislature has elected James McMillan, of Detroit, as United States Senator to succeed T W. Palmer.

F. O. WALCOTT has been elected United States Senator from Colorado to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, receiving the solid Republican vote. C. O. Thomas received the complimentary vote of the Democrats.

WESLEY BARNETT, the notorious half-breed Creek Indian desperado, who has been the terror of Indian Territory for years, has been killed. He was the leader of a desperate band of thieves and outlaws in the Creek Nation.

Washington.

THE Senate and House of Indiana met in joint convention at Indianapolis and listened to the farewell message of Governor Isaac P. Gray.

SENATOR PLUMB has been renominated by the joint Republican caucus of the Kansas Legislature.

A FIGHT between cowboys and shepherds took place near Holbrook, Arizona, in which three men were killed and three fatally wounded.

GENERAL HARRISON is hard at work at his home in Indianapolis on his inaugural.

COMPTROLLER TRENHOLM has issued a circular in regard to the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, in which he says: "No dividend has been declared since May 12, 1883, and the assets are not likely to allow of another dividend."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Beckwith, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Bermuda.

SECRETARY AND MRS. WHITNEY inaugurated their official hospitalities of the season at Washington by a brilliant reception, at which they entertained a distinguished company.

MRS. CLEVELAND has held the first public reception of the season at the White House. Over 5000 persons attended.

SPEAKER CARLISE has appointed as the conferees on the part of the House to consider the question of concurrence with the Senate on the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, Messrs. Clardy, Rayner, and O'Neil of Pennsylvania.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained by the Secretary of State and the Misses Bayard at a Cabinet dinner.

THE President has nominated W. B. Webb to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Thomas C. Anderson, of Iowa, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and Henry J. Munn to be Collector of Customs for the Pamlico District of North Carolina.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued instructions to Rear Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific station, to proceed in the United States ship Trenton to Samoa, for the purpose of protecting American interests on that island.

SECRETARY VILAS has reported to Congress that a commission, after conference with the Utes of Southern Colorado, had induced the Utes to agree to cede their lands for a new reservation in Utah, to which they agreed to remove for a per capita payment of $50,000, $20,000 worth of sheep and $2000 to each of the five leading chiefs and the establishment of a new agency on the new reservation. The new reservation will contain 2,912,000 acres.

THE President has approved the act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Walter C. Newberry to be Postmaster at Chicago.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has transmitted to both houses of Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with correspondence exhibiting the progress of the disturbances in Samoa up to the present date.

Foreign.

A GREAT fire occurred in the Eleventh Arondissement of Paris. The school buildings were destroyed.

THE Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from five to four per cent.

THE damage wrought by the cyclone in Canada is estimated at $2,000,000.

THE Russian budget for 1889 has been issued. It shows a surplus of $2,250,000.

THE insurgent tribes of the Zanzibar (Africa) coast attacked the German mission at Dares-Salaam. A stout defense was made and the blacks were repulsed. The losses in killed and wounded were heavy on both sides. There was continuous figthing for several days at Lindikelwa between boats from the German squadron and the enemy on shore. The native villages have been shelled.

AN earthquake has almost totally destroyed the town of Guanare, Venezuela.

RUSSIA has increased her army by from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

THE yield of gold in Queenstown for 1888 was 426,000 ounces, an increase of 29,000 ounces over the yield of 1887.

SNOWSTORMS are reported in Eastern Europe. Railways in Galicia and Roumania are blocked by snowdrifts.

THE steamer Phyopeket has been sunk by a collision with an unknown vessel off Singapore, India. Forty-two persons were drowned.

A DUEL was fought in Paris between two journalists, Henri Rochefort and M. Lissagary. The weapons were swords. Both combatants were wounded. M. Lissagary's wounds were dangerous.

A HOUSE at Marseilles, France, inhabited by Italians, collapsed. Seven of the occupants were killed and nine injured. The building had been undermined by floods.

THE Farnell Commission in London has resumed its investigation.

WHILE on a shooting excursion at Buckow, the Emperor of Germany, having by accident wounded a citizen of Berlin, who was looking on at the sport, expressed his deep regret for the occurrence and begged the victim of his misdirected aim to pay him a visit as soon as he recovered from his wounds.

LATER NEWS.

MISS CARRIE PLATT, a wealthy young lady, was killed by the cars at Danbury, Conn.

JOSEPH MOOREHOUSE, aged sixty-eight, boss dyer at the woolen mill at Webster, Mass., and his niece, Ella Cooper, of Woodstock, Conn., while crossing the railroad track were struck by a train and thrown fifty feet. Their skulls were crushed and both died in a few minutes.

ONE Gila Benita, a cowboy, dressed and painted as an Apache Indian, made a descent upon Mexican herders in the employ of Don Pedro, of Montana, recently, killing five and wounding one.

TWO small boys, Sidney Watson and Joseph Harper, playing on the ice in the harbor at Chicago, broke through and were drowned.

THE public schools at Albert Lea, Minn., have been closed on account of a diphtheria epidemic.

THE Exchange bank of Dunlap, Iowa, has failed with $50,000 liabilities.

THE Michigan Senate and House, in joint assembly, have formally declared James McMillan elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Palmer.

ASBURY EVANS, a farmer, whose fortune is estimated at $500,000, hanged himself at his home near Elkhart, Ind., because of the death of his favorite dog.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT has transmitted his annual report for the year 1888 to the Senate.

THE most elaborate fireworks ever seen in this country will mark the inauguration of President-elect Harrison in Washington.

THE President has directed the Secretary of War to order Judge-Advocate-General Swaim, now under court-martial sentence of suspension, before a Retiring Board, to be examined with a view to determining whether his existing disabilities are such as to incapacitate him for duty.

THE proposed International Maritime Conference has been postponed from April to the end of September. Secretary Bayard has informed the different Governments of the postponement of the conference.

A LETTER from Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of Africa, dated August 17, has been received at Brussels; it confirmed the news of his safe arrival on the Aruwhimi.

DAMAGE estimated at $5,000,000 was done by an earthquake in Costa Rica, West Indies.

MRS. MARTHA GEER, a young farmer's wife, at Hancock Station, N. Y., killed her child and herself, shooting the child twice.

THE Typothetae Society celebrated the 183d anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday by a dinner at the Hotel Bruns. wick, New York city.

THERE is a small smallpox scare at Nanticoke, Penn. There have been reported nine cases thus far and one death.

WEBB AND HARRIS, two desperadoes, had a duel in the streets of Poteau, Indian Territory. Both men were killed and a bystander seriously wounded.

DANIEL G. FOWLE has been inaugurated Governor of North Carolina.

GOVERNOR FLEMING, of Florida, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on February 5, for the purpose of passing a bill providing for a State Board of Health, and also for county boards of health in all counties where it may be necessary.

FOUR THOUSAND coal miners have gone on strike in the Elkhorn region of West Virginia.

JAMES P. EAGLE has been inaugurated Governor of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

THE last annual report of Governor Swinefort, of Alaska, has been received at the Interior Department. It is very voluminous, and estimates the annual resources at about $9,000,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gave his annual reception at the White House to the Diplomatic Corps.

A FINE marble statue of Benjamin Franklin, of heroic size, which has lately been placed upon an appropriate granite pedestal in Washington in the space formed by the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and D street, was unveiled on Franklin's 183d birthday by Mrs. M. W. Emory, the great-grand-daughter of Franklin.

THE French Senate has passed the Bankruptcy bill, as desired by the Panama Canal Company.

MME. ILMA DI MURSKA, the famous singer, recently died in Munich, Bavaria, in extreme poverty. Her daughter, heartbroken at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

OWING to the mild weather a large part of the west half of the Montreal (Canada) ice palace has collapsed The weather was springlike. The temperature a year ago was thirty degrees below. Now the thermometer marks forty-five degrees above.

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Tragic Scene at a German Station in East Africa.

The Arabs have destroyed the German missionary station at Tugu, fifteen miles west of Dar-Es-Salem, in Africa. A majority of the slaves captured by the German man-of-war Leipzig were lodged at the station. One missionary succeeded in escaping from the Arabs, but eight others were massacred. Three bodies, one of them that of a woman, were found mutilated in a barbarous manner.

The Arabs carried off the servants and slaves at the station. The French missionary stations, especially those situated near Tugu, are in imminent danger. The Arabs who are now joining in the slave trade come principally from Kilwa and Lindi, and are richer and more influential than Bushiri, and are likely to overshadow him. These accessions to the ranks of the slave traders will have the effect of reinvigorating the revolt, which would have died out if the Germans had not retained Bogamoyo and Dar-Es-Salem.

E. A. MATTHEWS, of Walnut Shade, Ark., shot at a buck in the White River Bottoms. A man named Strong fired at the animal, too. In the dispute over the possession of the carcass, Strong brained Matthews with his rifle and fled to the woods.

KING MWANGA DEPOSED.

A Bloodthirsty Monarch Dethroned by His Body Guard.

Arabs Put a Number of Missionaries to Death in Africa.

Information has just been received of a revolution in Uganda, Central Africa, which has resulted in the complete overthrow of King Mwanga, the slaughter of many Christian officials appointed by his successor, the deaths of many other converts to Christianity, the enforced flight of the missionaries, and in a proclamation that hereafter Uganda is to be a Mohammedan country.

The outbreak, it seems, was entirely due to the bloodthirsty instincts and cruel intentions of King Mwanga. In October he concocted a plot to destroy the members of his body guard. The latter were under orders to take canoes for a certain island in Lake Victoria Nyanza. There King Mwanga intended, after destroying the canoes, to desert them, in the belief that the guards would soon die of starvation. The guards, having been warned of the King's intentions, refused to make the trip, and turned the tables on Mwanga by suddenly returning to his capital and organizing an attack on his palace.

The attack was successful. The guards were determined to kill Mwanga if they laid hands on him, but he escaped by flight. The victors in the fight named Kiwewa, the brother of Mwanga, as King, and he was crowned. Kiwewa's policy was was not satisfactory to the bulk of the people, as he appointed Christians to the principal offices. The discontent of the anti-Christian faction was soon fanned to fury and an irregular hunt for Christians followed. Many of the Christian officials were killed and the only Christians who escaped death did so by flight.

Five converts to Christianity met death in a curious way. They fled to the mission boat Eleanor and got safely aboard. Soon afterward the boat was struck by a hippopotamus with such force that it filled and sank. The five converts were drowned.

The English and French mission stations were burned, and as many of their inmates as could be found were murdered. All the missionaries, it is believed, escaped and reached Usambolo safely. The Msalala depot is untouched. By the burning of the mission stations many letters addressed to Henry M. Stanley and Emin Bey have been destroyed.

Mwanga was caught and is a prisoner at Magwe. He has appealed to the English missionaries for assistance. Missionary McKay has received word from the revolutionists that they intend to destroy all the mission stations in Central Africa in revenge for England's anti-slavery policy, and he is warned that missionaries will not be treated with more tenderness than their missions.

Uganda is in the eastern part of Central Africa, has an area of 34,000 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000. It is divided into three provinces—Uddu in the south, Singo in the west, and Changwe in the east. The men of Uganda are tall and well built, with chocolate-colored skin and woolly hair. The Government is feudal, the King being nominally supreme. Succession is hereditary, nominally, but the successor is generally a minor, who is chosen by the leading chiefs, who, with the young King's mother, carry on the Government until he attains his majority. King Mwanga is of the Wahuma tribe. The late King Mtesa claimed direct descent from Kintu, (Ham).

The Waganda are a warlike people and all males hold themselves in readiness for military service.

Mwanga is probably the most bloodthirsty monster in Africa, and is subject to paroxysms of uncontrollable rage. Whenever he has heard of the approach of a European traveler he has been terribly excited, and ordinarily he has relieved his feelings by butchering missionaries. In 1886 he burned at the stake forty converts of the missions of the Roman Catholic and English Churches. Bishop Harrington was treacherously assassinated by this unreasoning savage despot, and many other missionaries have shared the same fate. When Mwanga heard of the Stanley expedition, he cast murderous eyes on the nearest mission stations, but finally contented himself with sending envoys to Emin to demand explanations. His plot against his bodyguard, which has led to his dethronement, is characteristic of this inhuman savage. What effect Mwanga's imprisonment will have upon Emin's fortunes it is idle to conjecture. The brutal King has been his chief enemy on the south, and has blocked the road to the coast. His dethronement would naturally be helpful to Emin. The extension of Mahometan sway, however, will have the effect of exciting renewed hostility to Europeans.

PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE

A Green Brakeman's Error Causes a Fatal Collision.

The worst wreck in the history of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road occurred at three o'clock in the morning one and a half miles east of Tallmadge, Ohio. The east bound fast express, No. 8, consisting of baggage and express car, smoker, coach and two sleepers, crashed into a west bound extra freight, No. 81. Eight persons were killed and a dozen injured.

The long freight train, in ascending a heavy grade just east of Tallmadge, broke in two. The first part was taken to a siding near Tallmadge and Engineer Robinson, before starting back for the other part of the train, put out as flagman his fireman, named Brady, an old railroader, fearing to trust to the brakeman, who was a green hand. A flagman had also been sent back as a warning to trains from the east. The engineer then went back and coupled on to the remainder of the freight train to pull it also to a siding. He then gave a signal of four long whistles and one short whistle to call in the rear flagman. The flagman near Tallmadge thought he heard four long whistles without the short one—the signal for both flagmen to return. Putting out his lantern, he started back, thus leaving no guard toward the west.

Just as he got to the freight engine, the walk taking him about fifteen minutes, the fast express dashed round the sharp curve into the cut from which the freight was just starting and then came the awful crash. Engineer Huntington reversed his engine and put on the air brakes, and then had no time to jump. He and his fireman were crushed to death. The baggage car, smoker and ladies' coach were telescoped. The smoking car and the passenger car next to it took fire, and then followed the slow roasting of wedged-in passengers. Most pitiful of all was the cries of a little girl traveling alone, ticketed from the far West to Cherry Creek, N. Y. She was not injured by the crash, but a seat caught her fast and held her as in a vice, and then the flames crept up and slowly burned her to death.

There were seven Chinamen in the smoker, and three were pinned in the wreck and consumed by the fire, which reduced to embers the smoker and the passenger car next to it.

The little girl and the Chinamen were pinned down by seats, and their shrieks rent the air until the smoke stifled them. The passengers who escaped, and the farmers, who were quickly on the scene, worked heroically, but were beaten back by the fierce heat. All that remained of the six persons in the three coaches was a heap of bones and burnt flesh, gathered up in a common receptacle. The express engine was smashed to bits. Three freight cars and an oil car took fire and burned up. The loss to the railroad company is $35,000. A quantity of gold and silver bricks in the express car were partly fused with the wreckage. A strong guard was put about them. A lawyer who was going East to try an important case saw his trunk full of valuable papers burn up, and remarked: "There goes $25,000."

DELAWARE'S SENATOR.

Anthony Higgins Elected to the United States Senate.

The Republican caucus of the Delaware Legislature nominated Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, to the United States Senate on the forty-third ballot. In the Legislature Mr. Higgins was elected, receiving on joint ballot sixteen votes, to nine for Walcot and five for Robinson, both Democrats.

Anthony Higgins is a son of the late Anthony M. Higgins, of Red Lion Hundred. He was born in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Del., October 1, 1840. He was graduated from Yale College in 1861, with the degree of A. B., and was admitted to the bar of New Castle County in May, 1864. He at once opened an office in Wilmington, in conjunction with the late Edward J. Bradford, afterward United States District Judge and the founder of the Republican party in Delaware. Mr. Higgins was one of the original 300 persons in Delaware who voted the Republican ticket. The same year he was admitted to the bar he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of the State under Attorney-General Jacob Moore, serving two years. He was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee of 1868, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant United States District-Attorney for Delaware, which office he held until June, 1876. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1884. He took a front rank as a lawyer from the first. He has been a leader of that faction of the Republicans of Delaware who have been favorable to Blaine.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

22D DAY.—Only six Senators were present at the opening. Mr. Butler moved a call of the Senate. The Chair declined to entertain the motion. After an hour's delay a quorum assembled.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Plumb, to strike out of paragraph 557 the words "except when frozen or packed in ice, or otherwise prepared by any process, for preservation"—so as to let the paragraph read simply "fresh fish" (free). Messrs. Hoar and Frye opposed it. After a long debate, fresh fish was struck off the free list of the Tariff bill and made dutiable at one-half cent a pound.

23D DAY.—Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Quite a number of minor amendments were adopted. After the reading of the entire bill was completed, the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, went back to the provisions which had been informally passed over. A number of verbal amendments intended to make clear portions of the bill were made to the administration sections.

24TH DAY.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Allison, on the part of the Finance Committee, reported two new sections, which he proposed to offer as amendments. They related to a bounty on sugar, and provided that until April, 1900, there shall be paid to the producer of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States a bounty of one cent per pound.... Mr. Hoar introduced a concurrent resolution, which was referred, providing for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, February 13.

25TH DAY.—The Senate discussed for five hours and a half an amendment to the Tariff bill, which proposed to strike from the free list atter of roses and substitute salt. No action was taken, and the Senate adjourned with the amendment still pending. The principal speakers were Messrs. Vest, Voorhees, Aldrich, Hiscock and Plumb.

26TH DAY.—The debate on the Tariff bill was continued.... The correspondence in the Samoan affair and about the seizure of the steamer Haytien Republic was laid before the Senate.

27TH DAY.—The Senate considered the Tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendments to the tin plate paragraph. Mr. Allison said that the present duty was about thirty-three per cent. ad valorem, and that the proposed duty would be about seventy per cent. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Platt, Saulsbury, Plumb, Gorman, Aldrich, Mitchell and Call. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 25—nays, 18. The amendment proposing a bounty on sugar made from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in the United States was taken up, but no vote was reached.

The House.

24TH DAY.—Chairman Dibble, of the Public Buildings Committee, succeeded in offering the conference report on the Milwaukee Building bill, and it was adopted, as also was a report on the Omaha Building bill. Then Mr. Dibble tried to offer a third conference report, but Mr. Weaver moved that the House adjourn, and filibustering was engaged in over this motion until both the day and night sessions were consumed without accomplishing anything.

25TH DAY.—The deadlock which has been maintained through ten days by the filibustering tactics of Mr. Weaver has been broken. The pension bill, the Military Academy and Diplomatic and Consulate Appropriation bills were passed.... In Committee of the Whole a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General was reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs.

26TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution rescinding the rules requiring a daily adjournment at five o'clock. After debate this was adopted by a vote of 155 to 85.... Under the call of States, Mr. Cowles introduced a bill embodying the internal revenue features of the Mills bill.

27TH DAY.—The bill for the admission of South Dakota into the Union was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. Chairman Springer opened the debate, and was followed by Messrs. Cox and Gifford.... The bill which provides that there be established off Sandy Hook, N. J., a new lightship with a steam fog signal, the entire cost of which shall not exceed $60,000, was passed.

28TH DAY.—The debate in the House on the Territorial bills was continued. Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, delivered an earnest speech in behalf of the admission of that Territory. Mr. Hastings, of Washington Territory, delivered a strong speech in behalf of the admission of his Territory.

29TH DAY.—The Territorial bill was discussed by Messrs. Macdonald, Adams, Grosvenor, Reed and Warner. A parliamentary wrangle over this measure consumed the rest of the day, and no decisive action was taken over any of the amendments to the Senate bill.

RAILROAD MEN AGREE.

Important Conference in New York —An Interstate Association.

Substantially all the leading railroads of the country were represented by their Presidents or other officers at a meeting held in New York for the purpose of effecting a radical reformation in railroad matters, rate cutting and other troubles having caused a great depreciation in the securities of most of the companies. Prominent New York bankers also took part in the conference on behalf of the security holders. A committee which had been appointed to perfect a plan of organization submitted a long report, which was adopted. The essence of the proposition of the committee is that an association be formed of the Presidents of railroad companies. The purpose of such an association shall be the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce act, and the establishment and maintenance of reasonable and uniform rates; to secure complete reports of all competitive traffic subject to the Interstate act, and such other traffic as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

A Board of Managers shall be formed to consist of one accredited representative from each company whose President is a member of the association. This Board shall meet monthly, or at such special times as may be deemed necessary. They shall appoint rate committees to consider all questions of rates. One officer from each company shall be held responsible for the maintenance of rates by his company. Agencies and commissions shall be regulated or abolished. No concessions shall be made to influence business. All official reports must be certified.

For violation of any of the laws or rules of the proposed association penalties are provided, including dismissal from service of any employe responsible for such violation. The association, when formed, is to be known as the Interstate Railway Association. As a guarantee of good faith each member of the association will be required to keep in a bank, to be named by the managers and to the credit of the managers, not less than $1000 and not more than $5000, as may be agreed upon.

The plans submitted by the committee have the endorsement of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

ALI KHOOR is the name of a gigantic black trooper who was promoted on the field to be Sergeant for his conspicuous gallantry in hand-to-hand fighting with the dervishes at Suakin.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 10
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	6 00	@	9 00
Sheep	4 50	@	5 50
Lambs	6 50	@	7 65
Hogs—Live	5 50	@	5 85
Dressed	6	@	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 20
Patents	5 60	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	97	@	98⅜
Rye—State	58	@	62
Barley—No. 1	84	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	38	@	45
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	28	@	32
Hay—No. 1	82½	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7.40
Butter—State Creamery	21	@	25
Dairy, fair to good	18	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	21
Factory	13	@	19½
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¾
Skims—Medium	6½	@	8½
Western	10	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	18½	@	—
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	5 00
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	5 20	@	5 55
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	1 21½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	40	@	40½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	33
Barley—State	68	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	6 85	@	7 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow	46	@	47¼
Oats—No. 2 White	35½	@	36¾
Rye—State	68	@	64
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5¾
Lambs	5¾	@	7
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 62½	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan	9¼	@	93⅝
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Jan	41¼	@	41¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	36¾
Potatoes—Early Rose	35	@	40
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Second and Formal Election For President and Vice-President.

How the Electoral Ballots Have Been Cast in the State Capitals.

In every State of this Union on Monday distinguished citizens, chosen last November for the purpose, met at their respective capitals to do the actual voting for the President of these United States. The voting in which the people at large participated on November 6, while it was of course an expression of their will, was only a mere factor of the real balloting performed on Monday.

The labors of the electors of the various States are not generally understood, says the New York *Sun*. At Albany, for instance, the thirty-six Republican electors will meet, and after thoroughly examining the tabulated lists, will cast their ballots and then sign the declarations prepared by the Secretary of State. This done they will vote for some distinguished citizen of the State, who will be commissioned a messenger to the Electoral College.

To his care, within a few days, will be committed a sealed package containing the results of